THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] TUESDAY, 23 MAY, 1837. [NO. 9397.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON.—The Ship "*Pestonjee Bomanjee*" 600 tons Register, *James Thompson*, commander, will sail for London, on 28th Instant, carries a surgeon, three of her cabins are disengaged.—Apply to

FERGUSON TURNER & Co.

Bombay, 23d May, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fast sailing Ship LINTIN, J. GILLMAN, Commander, will have quick despatch, and carries a Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL,

Rampart Row, 23d May, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The *Mary Bibby* will have quick despatch, for freight or passage apply to

EDMOND, BIBBY, AND Co.

23d May, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The "*Minerva*" "Captain *McPherson*" will sail with despatch for a few tons of light freight Apply to,

DUNCAN GIBB, AND Co.

Dady's Building, 23d May, 1837.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.—The *Briton*, *Captain Neale*, for freight or passage, apply at the Office of Messrs. *W. Nicol and Co.*---Rampart Row, 23d May, 1837.

FOR MAURITIUS.—To sail positively on the 1st June.—The "*Palmira*" *W. Loader*, Commander, has good accommodations, and carries a surgeon. For passage apply to *Messrs. McGregor Brownrigg and Co.*—23d May.

N. B. As the ship returns immediately, it offers a desirable opportuity for invalids desirous to make a short voyaye.

FOR OPIUM TO CHINA, the *Emily Jane*, *T. Randle* Commander, for freight, having immediate dispatch, apply at the office of *Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.*---Rampart Row, 23d May 1837,

FOR THE CLYDE—The *Mount Stewart Elphinstone*, Captain *Small*, will sail about 25th instant, carries a surgeon. For passage apply to *Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.*—Rampart Row, 23d May, 1837.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England, will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent*, *No* .11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Lotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—*A. B. Collett and Co.* beg to inform their friends, that they have exposed for sale at their shop a small but valuable Collection of Books lately received·

Lardner's Cyclopediæ English Edition neatly bound Russia 84 vols.		
United Service Journal from 1832, to July 1836 8vo. half bound.		
Chamber's Edinburgh Journal complete up to the end of January 1836 4 vols. folio cloth. .	Rs	32 0
Bible neatly bound containing Hymns and Psalms of the Church of Scotland.	"	12 0
Cudworth's Intellectual System 4 vols. neatly bound calf 8vo.	"	35 0
Russel's Modern Europe 10 vols. 12 mo. half bound calf	"	35 0
Letters and Life of Byron 1 vol. bound	"	16 0
nslated by A. Murphy, Esquire 3 o.	"	12 0
the Empress Josephine 12 mo. cloth.	"	3 0
Biographical Dictionary thick 8vo, nd calf gilt..	"	20 0
the Boudoir 12 mo. calf gilt.. ..	"	6 0
rom the Poems of W. Wordsworth fly for the use of Schools royal 12 l and gilt....	"	5 0
from the Poems of R. Southey, Esq. 2 mo. half bound	"	4 0
lements of Criticism 12 mo. half bound	"	5 0
of the Philosophy of apparitions royal . half bound.	"	6 0
small and neat Edition bound.. . . .	"	2 2
Gems or 1000 Anecdotes and Jests 18 , boards....	"	3 0

llo Street. No. 8.

FOR SALE.—At Messrs. *Macvicar Burn, and Co's.* godowns.

Champaign from Mumm Giesler and Co..... ..at	Rs	45	per doz.
Johannisberg, vintage 1811	do.	35	ditto.
Steinberg..... 1822	do.	45	do.
Moselle.....	do.	25	do.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY Tuesday the 23d May, at 2 P. M. Messrs. *Frith and Co.* will sell at the Dockyard, Mazagon, on account of the Underwriters, a quantity of Marine Stores, part of the wreck of the Ship "*Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.*" Consisting of sails, Rigging, Europe, and Coir Rope, Masts, Planks, Chain Cables, and a quantity of Sago Rice &c. Terms of sale—a deposit of 10 per Cent will be taken, immediately the lots are knocked down, which are to be cleared away forthwith and the remainder of the purchase money to be paid at the close of the sale.—Nesbitt Lane, 23d May, 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Wednesday next, the 24th May, instant, at 11 A. M. Messrs. *Frith and Co.* will submit for sale by Public Auction, an extensive, and varied assortment of Goods, Comprising, an Invoice of Piece Goods consisting of pieces of Grey Shirting, Sheeting, Long Cloths, and Jaconets. Fancy Gilt, and Pearl Buttons, Skins of Morocco Leather, of different colors, Glass Phials, Windsor Soap. An Invoice of Handsome Iron Jewellery, consist-of Earrings, Brooches, Necklaces, Bracelets, Rings &c. Crown, and Plate Glass, Colored Prints for Ladies Dresses, Black Silk Stocks, Drab Hats, Pieces Brown Duck, Handsome Accordions, China Bamboo Couches, and Stools, also a variety of useful Household Furniture, viz. Camp Cots, Chairs, Tables, Wardrobes &c.

AT NOON.

An excellent Box Chronometer made by "Parkinson and Frodsham" London No. 133 warranted in every respect, and parted with solely on account of the owner leaving Sea. Also a quantity of Bottled Fruits, a 2nd hand single Poled Tent, a Poney, a Buggy, Horse and Harness in good condition, a pair of first rate Carriage Horses and any other Cattle, or Carriages that may offer.—Nesbit Lane, May 23d 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Tuesday the 30th May next, Messrs. FRITH AND Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence on the Mazagon Road, the valuable Household Furniture and Property, of WILLIAM FENWICK, Esq. proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope, Comprizing Plate, Plated Ware, Glass, China, Porcelain, and Queen's Ware, Cutlery, a very handsome set of Mahogany Dining Tables, a Jackwood Sideboard, Tea Caddy, Jackwood Arm Chairs, Sugar Jars, Door Skreens, Handsome Jackwood Couches, Foot Stools, and Arm Chairs, with Blue Silk damask Cushions to match, An excellent Grand Piano-forte, by "Broadwood," A very elegant Jackwood Book Case, with Wings, and Glass Doors, a Four light Argand Lamp, a Four light Chandelier, Double branch Wallshades, 3 valuable Oil Paintings in rich Gilt Frames, Table Ornaments, a French Clock, Bedroom, Nursery and Dressing Room Furniture, a large quantity of nearly new Damask Table Linen, an Eight day Bracket Clock by "Barraud" goes remarkably well.

AT NOON.

A London-built Landaulette, with Harness in good order, a Bengal built Shigram with Harness 2 Pair of excellent Carriage Horses, a Tonjohn &c. &c. &c.

The property will be on view from Saturday the 27th and following days Catalogues are in course of publication, and will be ready for delivery in due time.

N. B. The Carriages, or Horses, will be disposed of by private Sale, on application to Messrs. F. and Co. prior to the 30th Inst.—Nesbitt Lane, 23d May, 1837.

MESSRS. FRITH AND CO.—will put up for sale by Public Auction, on Wednesday next, the 24th Instant, at ½ past 1 P. M. a Cabriolet, painted Olive Brown and Yellow lining, built by "Hall," of Long Acre, new, with a set of superior Harness.—Nesbitt Lane, 20th May, 1837.

BILLS on Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. and Co. London, in convenient sets, at 2s|½d. 30 days' sight, may be had of

MCGREGOR BROWNRIGG, AND Co.

Bombay, 23d May, 1837.

ON SALE.—Ind and Smiths Pale Ale, of last October's brewing, imported per "*Edinburgh*" can be recommended, price 60 rupees per Hogshead cash, Apply to.

THOMAS JEFFERIES, AND Co.

Nesbit lane, 23d May, 1837.

AT A REDUCED RENT.—To be Let from the 1st Proximo. The well-known Residence called ', Storm Hall" for particulars, apply to *Framjee Nesserwanjee*, Forbes Street.

THE undermentioned Bulbs and Seeds, imported per "Slanes Castle" and in high preservation may be had on application to EDULJEE MANOCKJEE, No. 28, Apollo street.

DAHLIAS.

Grand Monarch, Beauty of Camberwell, Brown's Desdemona, Harding's Bride, Metropolitan Blush, Beauty of Cheltenham, Elphinstone's Polypheums, Lilac Perfection, Granta, Cassina, Wells Yellow, Countess of Liverpool, Rupees three each.

FLOWER SEEDS.

Venus looking Glass, Lobel Catchfly, Columbine, Dwarf Larkspur, Convolrolus minor, Scarlet Lychness, fine mixt German Aster, purple Russian Stock, Scarlet ten weeks stock, White, wall leaf Stock, Scarlet Valerian, Canterbury bells, Convolvolus Major,-Rose, Blue, White and Yellow Lupins, painted Lady Sweet Pea, Purple Sweet Pea, fine Nasturtian, Pink Candy Tuft, French Honey Suckle, Carnation Poppy, Foxglove, Wall flower, Mary gold, Xeranthemun, Clarkia Pulchella, Lavatera, Tree Larkspur, Mignionette, Gania biennis, Verbascum, Xenothera Lindleyaria, Nigella Floradenis, Alkekengi—one Rupee per Tola.

Also a small quantity of the undermentioned at various prices, Anemone, Sweet William, Lavander, Egg Plant, Anemone Albiflora, Lobelia Gracilis, Violet, Monkshood.

Ranunculus, Gentiana Acaulis, Ecremacarpus Scabia, Eschscholtza Californica—Zinnia Elegans Coccini, Peony Campanula Pyramidis, Guinia Grandiflora, Centauria Americanus, Hearts-ease. Ipomea Coccini, Malope Grandiflora, Chelone Pulchella, Chelone Campanulata, Auricular and Pinks.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

Early frame Peas, Marrowfat Peas, Scymetar Peas, Spanish Dwarf Peas, Scarlet Beans, Green long pod Beans, round Spinach, Asparagus, Parsnip, Sea Cail, Early York Cabbage, Battersea Cabbage, Orange Carrot, Horn Carrot, White Coss Lettuce, Brown Coss Lettuce, Cabbage Lettuce, Mixt Turnip Radish, Black Spanish Radish and Scarlet long Radish.

ON SALE.---At the Godowns of Messrs. HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

Two Phaetons, and a Stanhope, with heads and Harness complete.---Rampart Row, 23d May, 1837,

ON SALE.—At the Godowus of Messrs. HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL a small quantity of the following choice old Wines, Madeira in Hhds, quart, Casks, and 3 dozen cases, Sherry Pale and Brown, in Hhds 3 dozen cases, and Port and Claret in 3 dozen cases.—Rampart Row, 23d May, 1837.

ON SALE.—At tle Godowns of Messrs. HIGGINSON, & CARDWELL, a few Hhds of Hodgson's Pale E. I. Ale of the October brew, now landing from the "Lintin"—also a small quantity of prime London Porter, and Burton ale in Bottles.—Rampart Row, 2 3d May, 183".

FOR SALE.—Bleached Canvas, from No. 1 to 6, at the godowns of Messrs. EDMOND BIBBY AND Co.—Rampart Row, 23d May, 1837.

ON SALE at the Godowns of *Messrs. Edmond, Bibby and Co.*, Sherry Wine of superior quality in Hhds. and quarter casks, received per *Carnatic*, also Port Wine of superior quality, received per *Mary Bibby* direct from Oporto at Rs 20 ₰ Doz. Cash.—Rampart Row, 23d May, 1837.

ON SALE, Piano fortes from *Collard and Collard*, (late Clementi and Co.) of London, may be seen at, the office of

EDMOND BIBBY AND Co.

BILLS ON LONDON, or LIVERPOOL, at 3 days, 30 days, 3 months or 6 months sight, on sale at the office of

EDMOND BIBBY AND Co,

Rampart row, 23d May, 1837,

TO LET.—Entrance immediately *Briscoe Lodge*, Colaba, just vacated by Colonel *Baddeley* of the Bengal Army.—For particulars apply at Cowpers Cottage, directly opposite.

TO BE LET.—A large Commodious lower roomed lately finished new airy House, at Colabah, opposite to M. F. Brownrigg Esqr.—Apply to *Pestonjee Merwanjee*, opposite to the sally gate.—Bombay 22nd May, 1837.

THE DEVIL'S STEAM WALK.

The Devil arrived in Bombay by one,
He left home just a minute before,
Now don't be surprised how this was done,"
For he lives as t'were "next door"
He was all delight at our temperature,—
As warm as at home,—not quite so pure,

* * * * *

And pray how was the Devil dress'd
For a climate that ought to suit him best?
The last Dacca web that e'er was made
Since mule-spun-yarn spoiled our Muslin trade
Was loosely thrown o'er—the reverse of a veil,
And floated between his horns and his tail,
I leave you to guess why it pleased the pigs,
To send among us this chief of the Whigs.*
To marry a sub? to bail a Thug?
Or visit some victim now in the *stone-jug*?
To job in Bank shares—to "*smell a rat*"
To see what the Chamber of Commerce is at—
Or burn some more Cities in Guzerat?
To become (and indeed I hardly know a
More likely thing) Vice Roy of Goa?
To widen gates,—build new tanks and bunds
Try three or four new "retiring funds"
T' assist at a Suttee, make war upon *Shree*
Build a play house,—or pull down Idolatry
Or reform the morals of Dungaree?
To correct Bab's mistakes,†—or try a new road
To ten thousand a year, for *not* making a Code?
Any mortal might guess without being a witch
He had some affairs in hand from the Ditch,
As agent for steam old Nick was hired,
By the Calcutta folk, vice Grindlay *retired*,
Quoth the Devil "'tis thus I'll deal with steam
" I'll wait for the comprehensive scheme,
" For rather than Bombay or Point de Galle
" T' were better to have no steam at all,
" Let us set up three routes instead of one
" E'er the Red Sea line has fairly begun—
" Oh! weep by the waters of Babylon.
" O'er two lakhs spent—and still more to pay,
" Besides a few mails that have gone astray
" And two or three travellers stript by the way.

* * * *

" Discord's *my* weapon and yet a few years
I'll keep the Qui his, mulls and Ducks by the ears,
I'll crush every scheme just as it comes ripe,
As was done five years since by the Clerk of the pipe,
Shut your books Captains Head, Grindlay, Barber and all!
No steam but *direct* through the Bay of Bengal."

LEPORELLO.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Capt. Falconer, 19th Rt. N. I. from Poonah.
Capt. Mant, Marine Batt. from Mhableshwer.
Capt. Jacob, Artillery, from England.

DEPARTURES.

Capt. John Brooks, 2d Cavalry, to Mhableshwer.
Lieut. A. H. C. Mathews, 15th Rt. N. I. to Tanah.
Capt. C. Denton, 24th Rt. N. I. to Baroda.
Lieut. W. D. Erskine, 7th M. Lt. Cavalry, to Jaulnah.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

May 20th.—Brig Rapid, T. J. Head, Master, from Liverpool, 25th Dec. 25th 1836, touched at the Cape of Good Hope and left thence 20th March.

Passenger.—Mr. E. Dod Civilian.

—21st.—Barque Northumberland, Francis Ormand, Master, from Sydney, N. S. W. Sunday 5th March. Spoke the Ship Argyll of Greenock, 14th inst. Long 65 20 E. Lat. 12 N. from thence to Bombay out 123 days.

Passengers.—Miss M. C. Pratt, William Polien Esq.

DEPARTURES.

— 21st.—Ship Bombay Castle, Daniel Baxter, Master, to China.

Passenger.—John De Faria Esq.

— Do.—Barque John Denneston, Thos. Mackie, Master, to London.

— Do.—Barque Fanny, Husson Mahomed, Naiquedah, to Malay Coast.

Passenger.—4 Natives.

— Do.—Grab Hamoody, Mahomed Ahmed, Naiquedah, to Malay Coast and Siam.

Passenger.—6 Natives.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

His Majesty's Ship Rose.

E. I. Company's Receiving and Guard Vessel—Hastings, and Atalanta Floating Chapel—Aurora.

FREE TRADERS.—Brittania, Brooke, Earl of Balcarras, Minerva, Julia, Mahadam Bux, Pestonjee Bomanjee, Vanguard, Isabella, Mary Dugdale, Mount Stewart Elphinstone, Buckinghamshire, Lintin, Syed Khaun, Richard Walker, Palmira, Slains Castle, Edingburgh, Ranger.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Meccaie, Cornwallis, Kaikusroo, Futtay Rahimon, Hameedee, Lord Castlereagh, Charlotte, Fort William, Futtay Hulbaree, Nassary, Glenelg, Shannon, Edmonstone, Kusrovie, Betsy, Charles Grant, Hind, Harsinger, Dadaloy, Shaw Allum, Dowlutt Savoy, Briton, Emily Jane, Discovery, Sir Herbert Compton, Rapid, and Northumberland.

STEAMER.—Indus.

ARAB—Tauze, Futtay Salam, Futta Salimon.

AMERICAN—Elizabeth.

PORTAGUEEE—Marquis of Hastings.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY 23d MY, 1837.

The Calcutta Courier suggests, we presume as a set off against Bombay selfishness, that the *Berenice* on her arrival here should be sent round to Calcutta, and from thence to the Red Sea, and that such an arrangement would give to Calcutta, probably, an advantage of ten days at the present season. We should be glad to know on what data this probability is founded. Allowing thirteen days, for the dawk between Calcutta and this place, during the Monsoon to be, saved to them, how is the additional distance between Calcutta and the straits to be steamed over so as to afford the ten days advantage calculated on. The expense and risk of sending the steamer round from hence, and the additional expenditure of coal &c. from Calcutta, would of course not be worthy of consideration, nor the positive inconvenience and disadvantage to Bombay, and to correspondents from the North West of India. We hope we shall hear no more of selfishness from the comprehensive quarter.

In our paper of Saturday last we acknowledged the receipt of a copy of Mr. Tully's work on the plague; which was, originally, published in 1821, and, is, now, on the suggestion of Sir Charles Metcalfe, reprinted, at the Agra Press, for the information of those who, in a public or private capacity, may be called on to check the ravages of the formidable malady, which has been desolating the towns in the Northwest of India. This treatise is designed to prove the contagious nature of plague, in opposition to the opinions of Drs. McLean, Calvert and Assalini, who maintain that it is propagated by a diseased state of the atmosphere, and does not arise from specific contagion. The arguments, and inductions from facts brought forward by Mr. Tully, in the greater part of which we coincide, are stated with much candour and

* The devil was the first Whig. Dr. Johnson.

† "Palankeens" have been left out of the new Khandala Turnpike Act, so that "all persons" are liable, except ladies and gentlemen in pialkees, to pay toll. So much for Calcutta Legislation.

clearness; and are, moreover, corroborated by the opinions of seventeen out of nineteen physicians, who, before the Parliamentary Committee, assembled in 1819, gave their evidence touching the contagious nature of the plague. But the disease, though contagious, is, happily, so far under the influence of climate as to have it's boundaries in particular countries. The intercourse between plague countries and the tropical portion of the East Indies has continued unrestricted, but the disease has never reached Surat or Bombay, either from the Persian Gulph or by way of the Red sea. It seldom appears in the Thebaid, or Upper Egypt, and never farther south than the cataracts. Assalini tells us that the inhabitants in the citadel of Cairo have escaped the plague, even from the year 1791, in spite of their daily intercourse with those of the city; & ascribes their exemption to the greater freshness and dryness of the atmosphere above. During the prevalence of an eruptive fever attended by glandular swellings, that raged in Cutch and Kattywar, from May, 1815 to 1821, and possessed most of the characteristics of plague and of a contagious disease, a similar exemption was observed among the inhabitants of a somewhat elevated village called Moorba, while the malady was raging, with destructive fatality below, in the walled town of Moorvee. From such facts we are warranted in making the inference that exposure to the contagion of plague is sometimes harmless, and that its communication depends on the co-operation of favourable circumstances of the atmosphere and a peculiar susceptibility of constitution, which last may be generated among bodies of individuals, who change from a healthy to unhealthy climate, as was the case among the French who suffered from the Egyptian plague, during the years 1798 and 1799. The new comers contract the disease though the inhabitants generally remain unaffected: and from this circumstance, Assalini, in reasoning whether the disease be contagious, comes to the erroneous opinion, that "I should have thought it right to "conclude, that the disease of which we are now speak-"ing was contagious, had I seen the Egyptians and Sy-"rians fall under its influence as well as our soldiers, "with whom they had constant intercourse." Desgenettes, Bonaparte's chief physician, observed that north winds, the extremes of heat and cold made the disease in Egypt almost cease; but this, though true as it regards a dry climate and inland countries, does not appear to hold good in respect to the prevalence of plague in the islands of the Mediterranean, where, Mr. Tully tells us, "neither "the extremes of heat or of cold, have been found to arrest "its progress." In the neighbourhood of Ajmeer, at Jalia, where plague, in the opinion of Mr. Assistant Surgeon Irvine is now eminently contagious, and appears to select women and childreu as its objects, the hot season has, for a time stayed its ravages; but the humidity of the monsoon, and the corresponding diminution of temperature, are likely to favour their increase: and we but render justice to Sir Charles Metcalfe, in saying that the energy, and philanthrophy of his late measures, to prevent the propagation of the malady, deserve the strongest approbation, and are worthy of his character. We say so particularly in reference to the extra-tropical situation of the country over which he presides, and to the chances that, there, the propagation of the now prevailing malady, might be favoured by peculiarity of climate, and be followed, by the most fatal results. Measures of equal severity are scarcely necessary wi.hin the tropics: and, though, from an unbiassed review of all the facts relating to plague, we would by no means assert the impossibility of its introduction into Bombay, we yet think such an event improbable; and no disease resembling plague has been ever known to prevail S. E. of Burriad in the neighbourhood of Ahmedabad. In our next, or some future number, we intend to resume this now important subject; and to point out the symptoms and chief characteristics of plague, its modifications, and a comparison of these with the symptoms of the malady that formerly prevailed in Kutch and Kattywar, and is now prevailing in Rajpootana.

MADRAS.

MADRAS HERALD.—MAY 10.

It appears that the responsibility of sending the *Hugh Lindsay* to the Persian Gulph devolves entirely on the Bombay Authorities, as the Supreme Government had consented to the alteration which was proposed by the Chambers of Commerce at the different Presidencies—The *Bombay Courier* attributes this determination of the local Government to the influence of "an interested individual" and says they "have been read the mortifying lesson of the utter unavailingness of argument drawn from past experience when placed in competition with the projects and promises of Colonel CHESNEY." As the Bombay Government have not chosen to explain why the *Hugh Lindsay* has been sent to the Persian Gulph, after the unfavourable accounts which have been received of that route by the last despatch, and in opposition to the expressed wishes of the three Presidencies, we are not surprised that our Contemporary should accuse the authorities of having overlooked the interest of the public—but still we cannot but suppose that the Bombay Government have some better reason for their determination than the mere wish to gratify Colonel CHESNEY, or any other individual.

Both the *Bombay Gazette* and *Courier* express a hope that the *Atalanta* or *Berenice* may be sent to Suez during this month (May)—the former mentions about 10th! but the latter does not name the day. What can our Contemporaries mean by proposing an arrangement which would shut out all India except the immediate vicinity of Bombay?—Surely if the expense of sending a vessel to Suez be incurred every means should be taken to make it as profitable as possible, by giving notice of the day of sailing from one extremity of India to the other—at all events Calcutta and Madras have a right to demand this accommodation, supposing circumstances should render it inconvenient to extend the favour to places more remote from Bombay.

We have never joined to those who attributed to the people of Bombay a desire to benefit their own Presidency the expense of the rest of India *in re* Steam; but if they persist in making propositions for the employment of the Steamers which will be of little use to any body but themselves we shall be obliged, however unwillingly, to alter our opinion. When we adverted to this subject on Saturday week we attributed the proposal to despatch the *Atalanta* to Suez in the beginning of May to an oversight; but here we have a repetition of the same advice after a sufficient interval for our neighbours to have recollected that Bombay is *not* the only Presidency in India.

SPECTATOR.—MAY 10.

H. M. S. *Andromache* proceeds to Trincomallee this evening, and Captain Chads expects to receive at that port his sailing orders for England. If they admit of his returning to Madras to take his final departure from hence it is his intention to avail himself of it; but that remains a matter of uncertainty. To provide against the contingency, Captain Chads has obligingly notified that he will *now* receive packets for England, and we draw attention to the circumstance that those desirous of writing to England may not miss the opportunity offered.

Captain Chads and his gallant crew bear Home flattering and honourable testimonials from the Merchants of India of their residence in this station having been strongly marked by a career of usefulness, perseverance and gallantry. May the growing interest in the affairs of India impart to these their true value at Naval Head Quarters.

The latest advices from the Westward mention, that the Dewan Bapoo, in consequence of information that the Pretender was in the neighbourhood of Bellaripet, had pushed on with his Coorgs to that place, and was found in peaceable possession of it by Colonel Green's Detachment on its arrival there.

Colonel WILLIAMSON had come up with the Pretender's party near Cadab (which place he found in flames) and had taken 2 Elephants. The Pretender had previously dismissed the greater part of his people with a present of 3 Rupees each, and was reported to have fled to Nuggur. He practised a clever *ruse* in order the better to effect his escape and gain a good start of his pursuers. Equipping a Jainer to represent himself (of course "a hairy man with a dark bamboo complexion") he mounted him upon a horse, furnished him with umbrella, attendants, tomtoms and horns, and instructed the man to hold himself at a respectable distance from the Coorgs, sufficient however to give them a good view of his person, and gain the belief of his being the Pretender himself seeking a parley with them. The Deputy played his part successfully, and in the meantime the real Simon Pure was making the best possible use of his heels in an opposite direction.

The meeting of the gallant Bapoo and his band with Colonel Green's party was cordial and gratifying: the latter made the conduct of the faithful Coorgs the just theme of their praise and of compliment to their leader, and our 'erst foes loyally tendered their services for any duty. Five public servants had been released, the Paishcar 3 Moonshees, and 1 Gomashtah of the Bellary Cutcherry which was effected by the attack of the Coorgs on the Pretender's party.

Colonel WILLIAMSON forced the Bissly Pass on the 24th ultimo, after a slight resistance, and the descent of his Force into the low country has had the effect of allaying the insurrection in the vicinity of the Bissly Ghaut.

The villagers were fast returning to their houses, having given up most of the Chiefs of the rebels in that quarter—and the country at the foot of the Talmer Ghaut was in a similarly favorable state.

All the public servants captured by the insurgents from the commencement of the 'rising have now been released.

The Government have written a handsome letter to Captain Burtsal of the *Eamont* and presented him with a sum of two thousand Rupees for his services at the time Mangalore was threatened by the Rebels; and have further offered either to replace the Guns left by him at that place by others from the Arsenal or to liquidate their value to him.

A General Order will we understand appear in this morning's official paper, conveying a just and well merited tribute to Major Dowker and his brave and resolute comrades, who so gallantly held out Mangalore against the extensive rebel, force that determinately but hopelessly assailed it. The whole public, Civil and Military, appreciated the steady and valiant defence, and will most cordially hail honorable testimony to it.

We have been kindly allowed to make the following extracts from a letter dated 4th May at Cudub, on the Bissley road, written by an Officer of Colonel Williamson's force.

"The *campaign* is over and we are to march back again to-morrow or next day, with all speed, before the monsoon comes on if possible back to Bangalore. We have been encamped here, on the same spot for 8 days, in a dreadfully hot climate and of *no use whatever*. The Pretender has fled, dispersed his followers and is now nobody knows where. The first day we came here, he had a very narrow escape from falling into our hands. Had the information been a little more correct, be must certainly have been nabbed. We were told that he was in a pagoda about 5 miles off, wiih 2 or 300 men. We of course marched immediately (and a hot march it was too) in the middle of the day, to the place. The Pagoda was situated on the opposite side of a pretty broad river, and very close to this side of it 3 men were seen with matchlocks. They were within 40 yards of our advanced Guard who were ordered to fire. By the time we had crossed the river, not a soul in the shape of an enemy was to be seen, and we found ourselves in quiet possession, with an immense thick jungle all round, perfectly still. Only one prisoner was taken, out of whom nothing could be got. The men, were so knocked up that we were obliged to halt for 1½ hours, when we marched back again. There have been very few deaths and little sickness among us—the Europeans have kept their health remarkably well, one only having died, who was not strong before. There are altogether 28 prisoners, 26 of whom were sent with the Grenadier Company to Colonel Green to be sent to Mangalore for trial. Among these not more than two or three are chiefs. Most of them I suppose will be hung as the evidence against them appears to be unanswerable. One of the chiefs named Bunyah, is a very fine looking man and covered all over his breast, back and shoulders with a quantity of the most beautiful hair. It is so thick, one can scarcely see his skin through it, and is really one of the most extraordinary things I ever saw in my life. About 100 matchlocks and 20 old muskets have been taken. A detchment of sepoys under a Subadar has been out for 2 days looking out for the Pretender. Perhaps they may fall in with him. They 2 Companies of the 39th and Horse Artillery left yesterday and have gone back to Auchingy."—*May* 13.

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA COURIER,—MAY 9.

We suggested yesterday, that if the *Atalanta* were despatched from Bombay for Suez about the midle of July, an opportunity would be afforded to report the prospects of the Bengal Indigo crop in time to influence the October sale; but a better opportunity would be afforded if the *Berenice* on her arrival could be spared for a trip to Calcutta and hence to the Red Sea, which arrangement would give us probably an advantage of ten days, at that season when a direct voyage from Bombay is attended with so many difficulties.

We continue to-day our selections from the Bank pamphlet. The *Hurkaru* has noticed with reprobation one feature in the proposed modifications of the existing Bank Charter,—the intention to give the Bank the power of "buying and selling bills of exchange." This our contemporary considers a very dangerous power, inconsistent with a recent resolution of the Chamber of Commerce declaring it to be "inexpedient to support *any* Bank combining the issue of notes *payable on demand* with foreign exchange operations," and equally inconsistent with the principles of caution laid down in the prefatory remarks contained in the pamphlet. That a majority in the Chamber of Commerce desire to restrict the Bank as much as possible from all interference in exchange business, is true; but it does not thence follow that such business may not be both profitable to the Bank, and, under the management of the Bank, profitable to the public by tending to limit the fluctuations of exchange and offering a medium of undoubted credit to persons out of trade and at a distance, to procure bills at any time upon London, &c. without trouble or anxiety. But the objection to "permanent investments not promptly realizable at the moment of want," does not apply to a description of businesss which may be carried on to a certain extent without locking up capital at all, the Bank selling its own bills at one rate of exchange while it purchased mercantile bills or bills drawn against goods at another rate. Nor again does it follow that the Bank will avail itself of the power which it is thought desirable to have, except when that power can be used without any risk of inconvenience. The discretion of the Directors, we should hope, in that particular may be trusted, as in the management of its ordinary business which at every step requires the employment of much judgment and circumspection.

BENGAL HURKARU,—MAY 11.

The Bombay Government having received from the Governor-General in Council a *carte blanche*, as to the destination of the *Hugh Lindsay*, has assumed upon itself a very serious responsibility, which the most successful result will hardly justify. Should the experiment however fail, we scarcely know how to describe the position in which the Bombay authorities will stand, after having set at naught the wishes of all India in the matter. The thing however is done, and we will therefore say no more about it;—but as this opportunity has been lost, we trust that one reason for the adherence to the Gulph route, may be, that the *Atalanta* will forthwith be despatched for the Red Sea; and we shall have this source of consolation, that the last mentioned vessel is much better adapted to that route than the *Hugh Lindsay*.

FRIEND OF INDIA.

THE RIVER INDUS.—The establishmentof a commercial intercourse on the river Indus, with the view more especially of creating facilities for throwing British manufactures into the vast countries to the west of that river, has for several years engaged the attention of Government. Efforts have been made to reconcile the native powers whose territories lie on the left of that stream to such a measure, and to induce them to substitute an equitable and fixed scale of duties for the arbitrary impositions which they have been accustomed to levy on all merchandize which passed within their reach. But it was evident from the beginning that until a scientific survey of the Delta of the Indus has been obtained, and the obstacles which its navigation presented to vessels of any burden, had been distinctly ascertained, no step could be taken to further this enterprize. That desideratum has now been supplied in an Official Report of the State and Navigation of the Indus below Hydrabad, with a Report of the inundation of the Indus, by Lieutenants Carless, Wood, and Pottinger, which has been published by order of Government, and of which we have been favoured with a copy by the Secretary to the Marine Board.

This noble stream formerly reached the sea through eleven large mouths; but only three of them now suffice in the dry season, to discharge its waters. About fifty miles above the sea, the Indus divides itself into two great arms, the *Bugagur* and the *Seeta*. A sand bank at the confluence of the Indus with the Buggaur has rendered both it, and the four rivulets which branch from it, unfit for navigation. The Seeta is therefore now the principal channel. In its passage to the sea this stream receives various local appellations, but it is best known near the coast as the *Munijah*. Of the four branches which it sends of the *Mull* and the *Moutnee*, once noble streams, have dwindled into insignificance; one of them you may step across; other is but a few yards wide. The *Hujamree*, and the *Kedywaree*, its two other branches, possess navigable channels, but the latter is little more than a shallow creek with a broad entrance. Two other streams to the eastward which were formerly navigable, are closed by hands thrown across them. The navigation of the Indus is therefore confined to the *Seeta* that is, the *Muneejah*, and to its branch, the *Hujamree*.

At the entrance of the *Hujamree* there are heavy breakers on either side, and at high water no greater depth is found on the bar than thirteen feet. At a short distance above the entrance it has a width of 500 yards, which soon after decreases to 50. It is intricate and winding beyond comparison, so that the navigator does not frequently advance more than one direct mile in three. At high tides there is no where less water in the lower part of the river than two fathom; but as you proceed upwards its depth is contracted to seven feet and a half. About twenty miles from the sea stands its port, Vikkur. This, though the second part in Scinde, contains only a hundred and twenty houses, constructed of reeds and grass, and plastered with mud; and the whole of the population, including the neighbouring villages, does not exceed twelve hundred souls, composed of Hindoos, Juts, and a few Belochees. Opposite the town the river is not more than 170 yards wide. No vessel of a greater draft than seven feet, can ascend this river as far as Vikkur. The sand and earth are moreover rapidly settling in the bed of this river also, and in a few years it will become impassable like the Buggaur: though it is thought that this might be prevented by the construction of a canal.

The main stream, the *Seeta* or *Muneejah*, is at its embouchere about 1,100 yards wide, but it quickly decreases to 700; and it is thus found to contract and enlarge itself alternately between 400 and 800 yards for the distance of many miles. Between Shehan and Tatta, shallows abound The navigation becomes intricate; the river is particularly foul, and wanders in many channels. In many places no greater depth than nine or ten feet can be found. The country is thinly populated; few villages are found, and none containing above a hundred houses. Abreast of Tatta, the banks are a mile and a quarter apart, but the stream does not occupy a third of this space. Above Tatta, the intricacy of the navigation increases; the depth of water in many places does not exceed eight feet; and the main channel is in a state of constant transition; so much so indeed, that it has been known to shift in three months from one bank to the other.

The Indus would thus appear to offer very few facilities for extensive maritime commerce Vessels drawing more than eight feet water, would find themselves aground at the very entrance into it. The gentlemen who undertook the survey declare that nothing can be worse than the present state of its navigation. The employment of ships is out of the question. Steamers might be employed as tugs to convey smaller vessels from the sea to Hydrabad; but their progress would be tedious, and the fuel must be floated down from the vicinity of that town. Coal was once said to have been discovered in this locality, but as the Surveyors make no motion of it; the report, we fear was premature, Wood may be had in considerable quantity in the hunting grounds of the Chiefs. The Steamer Indus in her late trip employed the Bubool, (the Mimosa Arabica) with great advantage. No commercial communication therefore, worthy of notice, can be kept up between the sea and Hydrabad except by steamers; and the difficulties which exist in the way of employing them, would probaly lead, as Lieut. Carless remarks to the establishment of Korachee, a port which lies far to the westward, as the emporium and for the transportation of the goods which are intended for the upland countries of the Indus, on the back of camels, from that place to Hydrabad.

THE TURKISH EMPIRE AND THE MAHOMEDANS IN INDIA.

* * * * * * *

Thus it appears that Turkey was saved in 1829, solely by the intervention of France and England. Since that time Russian influence has gradually acquired a predominance in the Turkish Divan. Russia has planted her fleets in the Dardanelles and commands the estuary of the Euxine. Constantinople is at the mercy of the Emperor, who only waits for the favourable moment when the attention of France and England shall be drawn off from the affairs of the East of Europe to complete the long devised plans of the Russian cabinet, and to establish a Sclavonian viceroy in Constantinople.

How then is this event likely to affect the Mahomedans throughout the word? They have been accustomed to identify the existence of Mahomedanism with the independence of Turkey; and with good reason, for of the vast empire which the Mahomedan formerly held in Europe and Asia and Africa Turkey alone exists in its integrity. India is gone from their sceptre. Persia is the footsool of the Czar. Greece owns a Christian monarch: and the Frank, after the lapse of eleven centuries, is establishing a Christian influence on the Northern Coast of Africa. The Apocalyptic vial has been poured with fatal effect upon the Mahomedan power, and their empire, which at one time overshadowed the world, is rapidly crumbling to dust. It is not therefore a matter of surprize that the Madomedans, viewing the gradual dissolution of their power should fix their eyes with anxiety upon the only remaining bulwark of the Faith; and with the eager confidence of hope consider that while the banner of the Crescent continues to wave over the battlements of Constantinople the creed of the Mahomedan is safe; but when the Infidel shall raise his standard on this citadel, the torch of Islamism will be quenched. Such appears to be the general impression among the Mahomedans in Upper India They consider that the fate of their religion is bound up in the fate of Constantinople and that the fall of that city will be followed by the general spread of Christianity. But they likewise believe that Mahomed will soon after return with Christ in person; and that Christ will restore the faith of Mahomed. The prevalence of such an opinion among the well educated Mahomedans is a very remarkable circumstance; and the consequence may and we hope will be a general disposition to listen to Gospel truth. But whether this be the case or not, the approaching downfall of the Turkish empire, which the powers of Europe may retard but cannot avert, is likely to produce an effect upon the minds of the Moosulmans throughout the world, of which there is no example in history. It will probably shake to its very foundation the empire of Mahomedan prejudice and pave the way for the reception of those truths, which have hitherto been resisted with all the force of bigotry.

Let us suppose for a moment that the Turkish empire falls into the hands of Russia, and that Syria becomes a province of her empire. The first step of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg would be to invite the Jews back, and thus turn Judea into a garden. Of the Polish Jews, whose numbers exceed two millions, a very large number would cheerfully embrace the opportunity of returning to their own land. The wealthy Jews of Amsterdam, Paris, Franckfort, Vienna, London and other places, who have, as far as wealth can accomplish it, the means of restoring the City of David and rebuilding the Temple of Solomon in all their splendour, would flock to Palestine. The return of the Jews can scarcely be delayed a twelvemonth after the Holy City shall have passed into the hands of a Christain monarch. Here then we appear to be on the eve of a grand developement of prophetical events; of a mighty movement in the family of man, the results of which cannot fail to affect all the relations of civilized society.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

ATLAS.—DECEMBER 25.

In the *Chronicle* of Monday last, there is a speech of Mr. O'Malley, a Roman Catholic clergyman on the propriety and even the necessity, of introducing a system of poor laws into Ireland. It was made at a meeting of the General Association at Dublin and the effect it produced on the persons assembled, has scarcely been unpassed by its effect on the public mind in both islands. It was, indeed an able, a logical, an argumentative, an eloquent display; it was dictated by the purest philanthropy, and distinguished throughout for a tone of indulgence to rival interests, exceedingly honourable to the speaker.

The basis of the Rev. gentleman's address is the proposition that the tithes derived by the Protestant clergy of Ireland, shall, in future be applied to the relief of the poor,—those clergy to be supported from the consolidated fund, until a permanent subsistence can be secured for them from the chapter and episcopal lands. In supporting it he demolishes some fallacies which however hacknied will not, we presume, be again advanced by the ultra-Tories. Tithes, it is pretended by the sophistical organs of the party can be no real burden to the Roman Catholics, because they are virtually paid by the landlord, who in four cases out of five is a Protestant. We grant the premises, but not the conclusion. They are a burden to the the farmers, viz, the Roman Catholics, because they are not applied to one of the purposes—the relief of the poor—for which they were originally designed, & because the necessity of that relief induces also another burden. The indigent cannot and will not starve: if charity do not supply them with the scanty means of life those means will be exacted from fear; & the farmer therefore is subject to an obligation from which he would he exempted if there were no tithe Here we repeat is the real gravamen. The Irish farmer is bound to do that which prior to the Reformation he had not to do and which his church rendered it unnecessary for him to do—to support the poor of his neighbourhood. Nor has he less reason to complain that in addition he must sustain another burden—the maintenance of his priest. Here are two onerous obligations—so onerous as scarcely to be tolerable—which would have no existence were tithes to be appropriated to their ancient purposes. We might add a third—the "inveitable repugnance," as Mr. O'Malley justly observes, "which a Catholic people must feel to pay a tithe at all to a clergy who have no sort of earthly or of heavenly sympathy with them and whose only return is too often scorn and contempt." But this consideration being totally distinct from the question of a poor law we forbear to press.

In some of his remarks, Mr. O'Malley is deservedly severe on the selfish knaves who clamour for the entire abolition of tithes. He would not like Mr. O'Connell, consent for them to pass into the pockets of the la

In the name of common sense and of comm what would the people of this country pro abolition? Nothing, What would the mech rious operatives of our cities and towns—wha agricultural labourers throughout the pr would the tenants-at-will—nay, the great h mers at short lesses (whose tithes would their rents), and the entire mass of the mid shopkeepers, the traders, the merchants, the rati, the professions—what would they, or profit by such an abolition as this? Nothing nothing! To the landowners, indeed, and th long leases it is quite a different affair; to whose all-grasping clutches a blessed Providen served hitherto a tenth part of our soil, to be relief to the indigent of that class whose labo valuable.

O'Connell must have felt not exactly at ease well-directed fire of this zealous opponent. Could more at ease when he heard the following?

The whole number of persons in this country h any thing like a permanent interest in land, whethe owners or as tenants, is scarcely eighty thousand, and holders in fee not much above eight thousand; and ye the eight millions are expected to look approvingly o while these few thousands are thus aboiishing a property which, if there be any right to abolish it at all after th fashion, ought, all events, to be abolished by them all like! Tithes are, in fact, not only a property, but th oldest property in the country. They are a lien upon th

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land, of a date anterior to any existing tenure; and yet it is of such a property some persons would affect to make a sort of *ferœ naturæ animal*; which, never having belonged to any one, becomes, for the first time, the property of him that first knocks it on the head! If, then, the lessor had no title to the tenth, it is clear that the lessee could have none either; so that if both conspire in abolishing it, they conspire to the prejudice of the third party, viz., that of the people at large, of whom the church has been hitherto the representative and the trustee, and in whose favour the reservation (of one-tenth) was made, and however that trustee may have dishonoured her trust, and usurped the property in her keeping wholly to herself, is that an excuse for two other usurpers (the landowners and the tenants on lease), stronger than she, wresting the spoil from her hands, and sharing it amongst themselves?

This scorching infliction made O'Connell writhe in agony. Here his selfishness, here his hypocrisy, was exposed. He felt that the popular voice was against him; he felt still more keenly the superiority of the master mind which thus humbled him.

One of the *arguments*—truly an Irish one!—adduced by O'Connell and others of his clique against the introduction of a poor law is, that it would destroy the Christain virtue of charity, by rendering its application unnecessary! Is, then, the sum of human misery so small that after the passing of such a measure none would remain to be relieved? Is Christain charity so very redundant in these times? We could name some persons—perhaps Mr. O'Connell among the rest—who when distress has been awfully great, have forgotten to open their purse strings; & who, when, though decency obliged them to open them, have not thrust their fingers very low. What did that noisy patriot—that boasted philanthropist—who has raised hundreds from the poor of his country, subcribe for their relief during the two periods of famine, which made every *English* bosom—we believe the *Scottish* ones are less weak—thrill with pain, and every English hand eager to relieve them? Was it five pounds? More it could not be; for if it had, the anguish of the patriot's heart, at the *loss* of so much money would have brought him to the tomb.

But the argument that a poor law would destroy the Christian virtue of charity, is met at once by facts that are open to every body's investigation. England, which has had a poor law since the reign of Elizabeth, a burthensome poor law, badly and corruptly administered, expends more money in *voluntary* charities than the whole of Europe. Ireland, which has no poor law, and which, according to Mr. O'Connell, ought to exhibit the aforesaid Christain virtue in perfection, has very few foundations of a charitable kind, is overrun with beggars,* and sustains with but a niggardly hand and only by constant applications to individuals, the Mendicity Institution in Dublin, which very inadequately alleviates the wretchedness that infests that city.

We rejoice to preceive that Mr. O'Malley has been the victor. The influence of O'Connell is evidently on the decline—simply because his objects are discovered to be somewhat more *personal* than they were suspected to be by the people at large. Humanity, through its representative the priest, has vanquished the opposite principle through its personification, the agitator of Derrynane.

The propositions of the priest are strictly founded in justice. The tithes of a whole country must no longer be paid to the church of a small fraction of the population. Let the clergy of that church be supported in respectability; but let the poor be restored to their ancient rights—that of sustenance from the soil, The present ministry, we hope will be honest enough to propose this measure, and bold enough to insist on its execution. Though despising two or three of them—the Foreign Secretary in the number—we are no enemies to the rest; and we trust that as the Wellington administration immortalized itself by the Catholic emancipation, and the abolition of the Test Acts, so they will obtain equal immortality by reducing the church of Ireland to one-fourth of its present amount and by introducing a permanent provision for the Irish poor. At present that church is something like a regiment which should number more officers than men.

JANUARY 8.

As the time for the opening of Parliament approaches' there is much speculation as to the position of the present ministry. The general opinion is, either that some important modifications must be introduced into it; or, if Lord Melbourne be so obstinate as to resist the universal demand, it must be altogether dissolved.

The imbecility, no less than the viciousness, of Lord Palmerston's foreign policy, has begun to make an impression—not on the Continent, for there his character has long been estimated—but on the Reformers of England. For the claims which *he* possesses to the admiration of the country, we refer to the letter on the first page of our present number.

Equal dissatisfaction, we belive, is felt with Mr. Spring Rice—whose elevation to his most responsible office surprised every body except Lord Melbourne. The former would make an excellent master of the ceremonies at some fashionable watering-place: the latter would make—nothing!

The great fault which we have to censure in the premier is the little discernment he has exhibited in the choice of his coadjutors. There is said to be another—unconquerable indolence. As our sentiments towards him are certainly not unfavourable, we hope that he will open his eys to the dangers which surround him, and take measures to remove them. We have no wish that he should be replaced by Sir Robert Peel, still less by the Duke of Willington—least of all by Lord Lyndhurst. The fate of the country, his own fame, depend upon himself alone. Now is the time, not merely for discernment, but for decision. Let him shake off two or three of his colleagues, and raise to the councils his sovereign others in whom the friends of rational and safe reform may confide. It is not too late to retrace his steps in reference to some parts of his policy. But if we would have him to retrograde in some matters—the Spanish intervention among the rest—we would also have him to advance rapidly in others. He will not, , pause in his career until some most important have the force of law—until the Irish church to just dimensions; until the starving poor untry have a support from the land; until imnt for debt be abolished, and the creditor enace to reach the property of the debtor; until d their administration be improved; until exustice be within the reach of the poorest man d; until the medical profession, no less than the purged from its monstrous abuses; until the esed church be reformed throughout all its ramificafrom his Grace of Canterbury to the humblest in Wales; until our collegiate establishments be ed accessible and useful to the community at large; general education be placed on a better footing; unprivate schools be subjected to the controul of a er of Public Instruction; until the system of proh both in the army and navy be entirely changed: he national burthens be more equally adjusted, and judiciously imposed; until our monetary and bankystems be thoroughly revised, and measures adopted cure the interests of depositors. These, and a hunthings like them, are the reforms we want. We care not for your party distinctions, for your interested intrigues, for your factious disputes. We are disgusted with ministerial indifference, and still more with ministerial professions

* There is a marked distinction to be drawn between *beggars* and *paupers*—which will be readily comprehended by any one who has seen a group of idle, demoralized, Irish mendicants.

None of them have hitherto done good for the country until they have been compelled by its voice; none of them have ever fulfilled, or ever intended to fulfil, their promises. For their own vile selfishness, they have duped the nation. And unless we, the people, interfere, and in a voice of thunder declare what *shall* be done, we shall continue to be duped.

Again we say, let Lord Melbourne seriously examine his position, and no longer disappoint, or, what is the same thing, permit to be disappointed, the just expectations of the people. We think his intentions are good—good, at least, in comparison with those of his predecessors—and for this reason we would give him another trial. But he can do nothing without efficient instruments. Let him discard with contempt some of those which he has hitherto tried; and if he will cast his eyes around him he need not long be at a loss for others If he act thus, all England will shout "God speed him!" If he neglect his most paramount duties, at this most eventful crisis, we hope both the Parliament and the press of the kingdom will unite to hurl him from the pre-eminence which he shall have dishonoured.

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1. *The Quarterly Review.* No. CIV.
2. *The Dublin Review.* No. III.
3. *The Church of England Quarterly Review.* No. 1.
4. *The London and Westminster Review.* No. VIII.
5. *The Foreign Quarterly Review.* No. XXXVI.

1. *The Quarterly* is still remarkable for the same defects—for a style any thing rather than English, for characteristic dulness, for subserviency to party interests, without the slightest regard to truth; for high-sounding pretensions, without much ground to support them; for an inveterate malignity; for systematic dishonesty. Its cumbrous, artificial, unseemly style is not its only repulsive feature; its manner is so heavy, that we are confident it is read by nobody except men who like ourselves are required to watch its progress. Whether the fact be known to the editor or the proprietors, we care not; but assuredly it exhibits the smallest amount of either learning or talent of any periodical we know, with the single exception of the *Foreign Quarterly:* The first article, "Prior's Life of Goldsmith," is written in a good spirit—its only recommendation. "Lord Mahon's History of England," a very trumpery, yet conceited performance, is praised for no other reason than this—the author is a Tory Lord. "Campbell's Poetical Works" are treated just as we might expect a Whig author to be treated by a Tory critic. "Church Rates" is an article of the usual kind—full of dishonesty. The "Memoirs of Lucien Bonaparte" are just as odious. "The factory System" is exposed in a fair spirit, but with little ability. "Wraxall's Posthumous Memoirs" laden with abuse—the greater, as the author is not here to defend himself! The third article on "Napier's Peninsular War" is the most intolerable of the whole. Fortunately however, the author of this work is alive, and will be found somewhat more than a match for the flippant and ignorant coxcomb who has ventured to assail him.

2. The *Dublin Review* has surprised us. The acknowledged organ of the Roman Catholic body, we expected to see it filled with sophistry, bigotry, ignorance, and vulgarity. In point of ability, however, the present number is exceeded by no periodical in this kingdom—we doubt even if it be equalled. And there is thought, a candid, liberal spirit, that may, in the true sense, of the word, be termed *Catholic.* "Education in England" is the production of a strong-minded scholar—of one that has drunk more deeply from the well of literature than the aggregate contributors to the *Quarterly.* "The Fourth of October" is polemic, and therefore we will not notice it. "A Poor Law for Ireland" has this peculiarity—it is an able appeal for the introduction of a legal provision for the poor into that unfortunate country, notwithstanding the notorious fact that the most determined opponent to the measure (O'Connell) is one of the editors. Is Daniel's occupation gone in this quarter too? We recommended the article to the notice of our readers as the very best we have ever seen on the subject. "Medical Statistics" will also bear reading, and more than once: in fact, one of the best qualities of this periodical is, that the papers are sure to inspire meditation. The "Litarature of the Aristocracy and the Literature of Genius" is of the same character, "Maynooth College, is not quite so successful. As far as we can understand the controversy from the imperfect evidence before us, that establishment demands reform as much as any place we know. There can, however, be no doubt that if the programme of studies be not a delusion, there is quite as much learning at Maynooth as at either of our English universities. "The persecution of Catholicism in Prussia" will be read with indignation by all who, like us, detest intolerance. Certainly the Prussian government has taken a lesson from Lord Eldon's party here. The article on "Absenteeism" we do not notice at present, as we intend, ere long, to discuss the subject in a separate form. That on the "Life and Writings of Mrs. Hemans" is excellent; not the least useful part of it is the merited castigation it inflicts on Mr. Chorley, whose *Memorials* of that lady should be regarded with the last contempt,

3. *The Church of England Quarterly Review* is just such a number as might be expected from the quarter which has given rise to it: it is conceited, intolerant, and heavy, even to stupidity. The "Introduction" in every one of these qualities cannot be exceeded by any periodical in Europe. In the review of Dr. Wiseman's lectures there is a great show of learning; but it is a show that will impose only on the unlearned. If any one will take the trouble to look into Watkin's *Poliglott,* the *Critici Sacri* the Greek *Thesaurus* of Valpy, the Hebrew Lexicon of Buxtore, the Greek Testaments of Wetstein and Griesbach, and the Commentary of Dr. A. Clarke, he will perceive whence this display is derived: he will observe that even the common citations in the Hebrew and Greek Lexicons are paraded, as if they were not known to every one who has the least pretensions to scholarship. "Treatment of the Sacred Scriptures by the Modern Church of Rome" is full of ignorance and misrepresentation. Had the writer known any thing of the subject, he would have acknowledged that centuries prior to the Reformation, there were vernacular versions of the Scriptures in most European countries—certainly in Spain, France, Italy, Germany, and England. In our old libraries, we have ourselves opened seven translations of the whole or considerable portions of Holy Writ, from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century. "Lord Brougham's Natural Theology" is, as might have been predicted, full of rancour against that nobleman. It is, however, monstrously heavy, and its attempts at facetiousness are the heaviest of the whole. "The Voluntary Principle" was evidently written by one interested in the question; by one who prizes the endowments of the church quite as much as the doctrines. It is full of gross ignorance; of insane abuse of the Papists. The article on "Marriage and Registration Acts" has some just strictures on the two acts which, towards the close of last session, were passed by the legislature. Both acts—that of marriage and that of registry for births, deaths, &c.—were hasty, and in some instances bungling proofs of law-making. But the principal is good—that which frees the Dissenter from the religious obligation as enforced by the church of England. Conscientious scruples, however, are not intelligible to the writer, who, merely regarding the question as one of pecuniary importance to the incumbents, condemns the whole measure. The details are susceptible of much improvement, and improved they must be when their vexatious absurdity is experienced. "The Character and Progress of Religious Poetry" is a *good* article, and would do credit to a far better periodical. Of a different character is that on the "Catholic Church." It is a miserable composition. "Recollections of Sir Walter Scott" is just readable, but nothing more. The subject, however, might have given birth to a first-rate production: it is enough to inspire even dulness itself. "The State of the Metropolis with respect to Church Accommodation" contains just as much cant as judgement. When calculating, after the Bishop of London, that out of a population of 1,380,000, there is only church-room for 140,000, the writer, like the bishop, would have us believe that the whole of this population is of the established religion. He must, however, deduct 300,000 for Roman Catholics, and quite as many for other Dissenters in the aggregate. Here is a reduction at once of nearly half the number. And how many *unbelievers* are there in this huge Babylon? Certainly more, by many tens of thousands, than either his lordship or the writer supposes, or at least appears to suppose. For this we are as sorry as either of them: but why conceal the melancholy fact! After all, church accommodation is, we admit, fearfully inadequate to the wants of that portion of the people, who go to church when they go any where. "The Ecclesiastical Report" is a heavy exhibition of cant and sophistry, of dishonesty and humbug. Finally, the minor reviews are pitiful.

4. The *London and Westminster Review* is in the present number, more than ever distinguished for its ultra-Radical opinions—for its Destructive tone. The first paper, on the "Terms of Alliance between Radicals and Whigs," would, if its advice were adopted, soon rid us of the expense incurred by a monarchy, and by an established church. Its chief object is to prepare the way for the introduction of the *ballot.* In other respects it contains some truths, with many fallacies. "Astoria" will be read with interest. The "Fallacies on Poor Laws" is a paper containing some good thoughts; it does not, however, expose the evils resulting from the bastardy clause—a clause with which we have no patience. The "Memories of Mirabeau,' have given occasion to a very flippant and conceited notice. "Latrobe's Rambles in Mexico" will be read. "The Progress of Events in Canada" is *one-sided* in the extreme "Wraxall's Memoirs" have given rise to a good article—one that, whether for ability or honesty, is a complete contrast to the foolish and malignant paper in the *Quarterly.* "Lamartine" is also likely to be read with pleasure, though it contains some absurd statements. Take, for instance, the following:—"We do not remember a single great poet who had not, in an eminent degree, the faculty of criticism." The author's memory, then, must be a very short one, or else he is mystifying the term,

5. The *Foreign Quarterly* is the feeblest of all our periodicals. The publisher and editor might have started an experiment to try with how little ability a periodical may be conducted, and yet the sale continue to pay the expenses. The first eight or ten numbers were good; the subsequent ones were very mediocre; from the twenty-fourth or twenty fifth they became scarcely tolerable: the last seven or eight are absolutely intolerable. As no mortal patience will ever master the present number, we will not indicate the subjects. Sufficient is it to say that only once is tolerably treated—that on the Austrian empire. The whole number, like its predecessors, is on a vicious and very imperfect plan: it is not a foreign, but merely a *German* review. Out of the ten notices it contains, six relate to German books. What! has Italy, has Belgium, has Denmark, produced nothing, within the period? We can assure the editor that *all* have, and interesting books too. This periodical cannot possibly live much longer; it would not exist a year if it had any opposition to encounter.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

The Americans in their Moral, Social, and Political Relations. By Francis I. Grund. 2 vols. London, 1837.

[First Notice.]

MR. GRUND, a German by birth, submits this work to the public as the result of his experience during a residence of many years in America. He justly deprecates the notion that a traveller who rapidly passes through the United States, and is received, like Mr. Hamilton, in the best society, or who traverses only a small portion of the union, and, like Mrs. Trollope, is not admitted into the higher circles, can form an accurate opinion of the institutions or the people of the country. The most that can be done by such travellers is to record first-impressions, which are sometimes more just in the main, and are generally more fresh and striking than the fruits of long and careful observation; but nations cannot be penetrated in a single glance; the habits of a vast population cannot be known by instinct; and it requires time, opportunity, and judgment to enable the historian of national character to arrive at sound conclusions upon those important topies which it becomes his duty to examine. Such flippant caricatures as those of Mrs. Trollope are, doubtless, well calculated to secure immediate popularity, because they are intelligible to the ignorant and because they flatter the vanity of the vulgar, who hug themselves upon the low breeding of their neighbours. while more profound disquisitions sink slowly into the public mind, and refer the settlement of prejudices to the tardy tribunal of reflection. The mischief that is done by the superficial satirist is not easily repaired; the philosophical investigations of De Tocquevilie, and the pains-taking details of Stuart have not yet dispossessed the mere Englishman of the views of American character which he received from the pert and scurrilous book of a disappointed emigrant. The picture of the Yankee sprawling over the benches in the theatre will be remembered long after the industry and independence of the population shall have been established in the respect of Europe.

MR. GRUND'S claims to be heard upon America and her institutions are a close acquaintance with the habits of the people, a vigilant observation, through a period of fifteen years, of the practical working of their political system, and a freedom from European, and still more from German predilections. The value of the publication, therefore, consists in the actual information it conveys:—the opinions derived from that information must of course, be subjected to a variety of conflicting criticisms. Two paramount faults cannot fail to be apparent to any one who reads these volumes with attention, first, the strong partiality of the writer for America, through good and evil: and second, the constant tendency to derive general conclusions from particular statements, and to assume for the whole those favourable characteristics that belong only to a part. His partiality betrays itself in many shapes, sometimes in superfluous praise, sometimes in the adroit evasions of obvious objections, and not unfrequently in broad assertions destitute of proof, and deficient in consistency But this fault corrects itself. Not so, the tendency to philosophize upon limited data, to adduce universal theories from special facts, and to draw brilliant panegyrics from the exceptions rather than the rule of conduct. But notwithstanding these evident drawbacks upon our confidence, the work exhibits such an amount of ability, and is written with such a familiar knowledge of the subject, that it is entitled to a large share of consideration.

The first point that occupies a stranger in America is the state of society. The strictures of Europeans have been in general so contradictory that it is extremely difficult to estimate from books, with any approach to accuracy, the social condition of the United States. It must be granted that the bulk of our tourists have taken individual portraits, and made them stand for the likeness of the mass; and that so long as the outlines were clever and entertaining, they have been very indifferent about their correctness. America has been treated as a fair target for ribaldry and satire; and a joke at her expense was never held to be censurable, even if it involved a direct violation of truth. But American society is made up of such infinite varieties, and the want of a standard of manners in the absence of a court or a recognized aristocracy, gives such freedom to the developement of individual character, that any mode of expression which might be employed to reduce the whole to a common description must necessarily be false. We have an indefinite feeling in England that American society is much like our own, but that it is inferior in tone, in taste, etiquette, and conventional checks; but even that feeling is erroneous. Noah's ark would appear to furnish the closest resemblance to the heterogeneous intercourse of the new world, it being borne in mind that the states are as strongly contrasted with each other as Yorkshire is with Kent Somersetshire, and Survey. The traveller, therefore, who attempts the portraiture of America as she is must not satisfy himself with a few brief touches of the pencil, but must patiently exhibit the various divisions of the people, actuated altogether by similar incentives, and so far coming within a general definition, but marked by peculiarities as strongly opposed as if they belonged to different nations.

The seriousness of the Americans, mixed with their insatiable curiosity (a feature which Mr. Grund, who, we suppose, had become used to it, keeps out of sight), is one of those peculiarities which at once attract the notice of Europeans. It ought not to be forgotten, while we ridicule them for this tone of gravity, that it is originally derived from ourselves; and that they do not appear more saturnine to us than we do to the French. But it is also to be accounted for on other grounds. The American lives in a republic, where every thing around him is in a constant state of progression; he is directly identified with the movement, personally interested in the alteration and enactment of laws, and must of necessity watch the course of events in order to take advantage of those circumstances that are likely to prove beneficial to himself. This is one of the immediate results of universal sufferage.

The whole mass of the population is constantly agitated; an expression of public opinion is constantly demanded, constantly hoped for, constantly dreaded. There is no man so rich or powerful but can be made to quail under its influence; nor any one so humble, in whom it may not raise hopes of success and preferment. It is an all-powerful organ of public justice, sparing none from the President down to the most obscure citizens; elevating, humbling, or annihilating whatever it meets in its progress, if justly the object of its reproach.

This excessive excitement communicates its colouring to their conversation; and, being so engrossed with the passing occurrences of the day, and so absorbed in reflection, they cannot assume that indifference and ease which constitute the essential spirit of European intercourse. They express their sentiments according to the occasion, sometimes with a heat that amounts to enthusiasm, and sometimes, on the other hand, they are moody and sullen; but both conditions of mind are referable to the same cause. To us, who hold that the chief element of good breeding consists in the suppression of personal temperament, and the blending of the individual with the tone and style of society at large, this out-breaking and revelation of the inward man, and his sordid concerns, is highly offensive, and regarded unhesitatingly as a type of the deepest vulgarity. But our standard, after all, is but conventional, although it is sanctioned by the adoption of the most civilized parts of Europe. Mr. Grund is of opinion that this external presentation of the mental operations is one of the natural consequences of freedom.

In proportion as the liberties of a people are enlarged, and their franchise extended, they must necessarily become more active and serious. For an illustration we need only compare the character of the French since the revolution of July, with that which they possessed under the old Bourbon dynasty, previous to the revolution of 1789. How much gaiety and outward politeness is there not missing; but how much understanding and rational liberty gained; What difference is there not between the buffoonery of "merry England" under the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and the sober, demure composition of John Bull since the acquisition of the *habeas carpus,* and the revolutions?

This is a very absurd illustration of a very foolish proposition. The question does not refer to "gaiety and outward politeness," but to the existence of a standard of manners, by which society is regulated, and a universal code of intercourse established, marking by visible and determinate distinctions the boundary between the refined and the uneducated classes. Do such distinctions exist in America? Palpably not, except amongst certain coteries of the large cities, who are distinguished more by their vain-gloriousness than their superior breeding. We suspect, too, that Mr. Grund would be puzzled to prove the accession of "*understanding* [?] and rational liberty" which, he says, France has gained since the revolution. In what respect have the liberties of the people been enlarged? How has the free expression of public opinion been facilitated? Is the press more protected or more oppressed than it was in the age of the Bourbons? Is the nation happier? Are there fewer manifestations of discontent? Any person who has watched the course of events in France during the last six years must be convinced of this fact, that if the "gaiety" of the people be diminished, it certainly must be traced to some very different cause than an accession of rational liberty. As to the "demure composition" of John Bull since the *habeas corpus* and the revolution (very strange date to start from, by the way), we believe it will be at once conceded by those who have the best opportunities of judging, that English society is at this moment a thousand times more artificial than it was fifty years ago. Compare the courts of GEORGE III. and GEORGE IV., and what becomes of the growing influence attributed by Mr. Grund to the *habeas corpus*, and, bless the mark! to the revolution of 1688?

The fact is, that there is no such thing in America as a predominant class, from which the rest of the community can derive an example of elevated taste. There is, to be sure, an attempt at an aristocracy—this is one of the weak points of their character—but there never can be a permanent ascendancy of that sort. The people are not educated for it, and the abrogation of the law of primogeniture forbids its formation. None of them eat, or can eat, the bread of idleness; and the small section that may have inherited sufficient from their fathers to live upon in idleness is absorbed in the vast republic, and forced by the circumstances in which they are placed to participate in the labours of the commonwealth, so that the elements of American society are constantly fluctuating, and constantly tending toward democracy. Yet, although it would be against the very genius of the republic to suffer one set of persons to be raised above the multitude, there exists a spirit of exclusiveness which, springing from the possession of wealth undignified by any nobler advantages, is in the last degree contemptible. This is precisely the sort of aristocracy which might be expected to be thrown up to the surface in a country purely commercial; but since it cannot transmit its sordid supremacy, since it is unaccompanied by storied titles and honorable insignia, and since its posterity must work upwards like itself to the questionable place it occupies, it is evident that a class educated for the exercice of permanent influence over the country never can exist under the present *regime.* It appears that this mongrel race of fashionables display their superiority by taking scrupulous care that they shall not be confounded with the multitude. At Boston there is a public promenade—the only one in the United States—but it is little frequented. The "higher classes" would not risk the contagion of going abroad amogst the *canaille.*

This morbid sensitiveness, on the part of the higher classes, arises, unquestionably, from the total absence of any exterior distinction between themselves and the lower orders, which could point them out as objects of

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particular respect and reverence; but I must greatly mistake the general character of Americans if I am not right in the conjecture, that a greater degree of condescension in the learned and wealthy could hardly fail of meeting with a proper acknowledgment on the part of the people; while, on the contrary, too great a reserve in the former must necessarily deprive them of a portion of that power and influence which they would, otherwise, be sure to possess.

The sophistry of terms is very remarkable in this passage. The "higher classes," are composed of rich families who have made their fortunes by trade: but then there is no "exterior difference" between them and the multitude, so that, in their habitual demeanour and conversation, they do not exhibit any superiority over the vulgar populace: yet, in the same sentence Mr. Grund designates them as the "*learned* and wealthy." Mr. Hamilton in his work on America tell us that when he was introduced to rich men the amount of their wealth was generally announced to him—as "Mr. C——, worth 100,000 dollars!" One would think that Mr. Grund was so captivated by this munificence as to believe that it embraced every virtue under heaven, and that learning itself was one of the attributes of pecuniary accumulation. Is there then no difference between knowledge and riches, and is the citizen of America, bloated with the vanities of the purse, retired from the drudgeries of a mercenary life, and living in the indulgence of ostentatious ignorance, confounded in the imagination of the writer with the man who has dedicated himself to research, and the improvement of human nature?

Upon a comparison of different parts of this work, we find that the same subject is variously stated, in deference to the immediate theory which the author desires to establish: and this allusion to the learned furnishes an instance in illustration. It would appear by this confusion of the "learned and wealthy" that they are synonymous terms, and the author assures us in another place that there is "perhaps no society to which learning furnishes a better introduction." Without stopping to observe that the impression generally made upon European travellers is exactly in contradiction to this assertion, we find, upon Mr. Grund's authority, supported by official documents which do not admit of any doubt, that the teachers in the colleges and schools—the most practically useful of the learned—are worse paid than the common day-labourers, and that they are treated by the whole body of the people with sovereign contempt! How are these two statements to be reconciled? If learning be respected in America, how does it happen that its ministers are despised? But Mr. Grund is not particularly cautious in his phrases, and gets out of his depth when he ventures to explore matters of this kind. For example, here is one of his proofs of American veneration for "learning."

The conversation of the Americans turns, generally, more on scientific subjects than would be believed by Europeans, and differs, in this respect, widely, from the insipid common-place of the fashionable circles of Europe. There is hardly a branch of learning which, at some time or other, is not introduced into their colloquies, and there are few scholars in America who would be denied the privilege of expressing their opinions on a favourite topic, or whose conversation would not be listened to with increased interest and pleasure. To this may be added the proneness of Americans to argue, which, though it may not always correspond to the European idea of good manners, lends, nevertheless, to conversation a zest of which it would otherwise be deprived. Society, in all countries, gains more from the amount of floating intellect, and the capacity of all its members to join in conversation, than from the amount of knowledge treasured up in the minds of individuals. This principle applies most happily to the social condition of the United States; for it would be difficult to find a country where information is more generally diffused, or the people of all classes more capable of expressing their ideas with clearness and precision.

The fact that there are few scholars in America who would "be denied the privilege of expressing their opinion on a *favorite topic*," the "proneness of the Americans to argue," and the assumption that society gains more by "floating intellect," and the capacity of its members to "join in conversation," than from the amount of knowledge treasured np, or, more properly, acquired by individuals, are put forward as satisfactory evidences of the cultivation of learning, and the estimation in which it is held! Surely nothing can be more vague, unmeaning, and puerile. The diffusion of information does not prove that the Americans are an *intellectual* people. We will not take advantage of Mr. Grund's misemployment of the English language, or his abuse of the word *intellect* when he really means something else, but we will inquire of what nature is the information which is thus diffused?—entirely practical, the useful arts, the daily business of life. Does this diffusion include speculative studies, the higher range of historical research, the cultivation of abstract philosophy, of poetry, and the knowledge of human character? Certainly not: it is limited to that sort of information which applies to the present condition of things, and embraces but little reference to any mental pursuits of a loftier nature. We are far from desiring to under-rate our transatlantic friends; we only wish to arrive at the truth. We accept Mr. Grund's delineation of the state of America, and do not hesitate to say that this work might be cited in evidence of the fact that "intellect" and "learning" are less reverenced in America than in any part of Europe. We must add, too, that Mr. Grund proves this in unanswerable details, while he only asserts the contrary in vague generalities. But we do not believe that America can long continue to be the working land of the world; we do not place the same amount of faith in the descending and levelling principles of her institutions that our author does. So long as she has extensive forests and prairies to fall back upon, so long as she can extend her lines of industry, and spread her busy population over a profitable surface, it is likely that her people will continue to regard with indifference the softening influences of literature in its most ennobling aspect; but there must be a termination to her boundaries, a check to her tides of production. And when at length the plentitude of her resources shall create new wants in the progress of luxury, and individual ambition and territorial jealousies shall open a field for the operations of mind, the character of the people must undergo a change; letters will be cultivated in the shadows of ease and power, learning will ascend to its proper place in the affections and the homage of the giant nation, and, perhaps, a new spring of literature—fresher and more glorious than any that has yet been struck in the annals of the modern world—will be discovered in the heart of that miracle of states—the American republic. —*Atlas, January* 15.

DESPATCHES OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Our readers are no doubt aware, that a collection of Lord Wellington's despatches has been for some time past in process of publication. Six volumes of the work have already appeared, and as the documents they contain reach only to the latter part of 1813, it is probable that at least an equal number will be required for its completion. Colonel Gurwood, the editor, is well known to be one of the most distinguished officers of his rank in the service, and having gained his honours under Wellington, may be supposed to discharge his duties *con amore*. The volumes before us prove that he is fully qualified for the task he has undertaken. His own contributions are always marked by good taste and sound judgment, and the prefatory notice of the state of India, at the period of Lord Wellington's arrival, is—just what it ought to be—clear, concise, and comprehensive.

Though the work be announced simply as a collection of "despatches," that title affords a very inadequate idea of its contents. In fact, it contains not merely the despatches—taking the word in its ordinary signification—but the whole mass of Lord Wellington's letters relative to the public service, which it has been found possible to recover.* Of those contained in the volumes already published many are of course official, but the great majority are of a nature strictly private, and communicate his impressions of passing events with a freedom only to be expected in the confidential intercourse of friends. It is needless to say how much this entire absence of premeditation enhances their interest and value. We read with the gratifying consciousness of being admitted to the full confidence of the writer, and are often placed in a situation to observe the entire progress of his plans, from the first moment of their conception to that of their execution. We learn how he wrote, how he felt, how he acted, under circumstances of high and singular interest, and are enabled to trace the progressive developement of those qualities which have led to the acquisition of the highest honours attainable by a British subject, and the most splendid reputation in Europe. By the military student the work will be found full of the most important instruction, which he could hope to obtain from no other source. He will find in it a lofty example of high talents devoted to high objects—of dangers braved—privations cheerfully submitted to—difficulties encountered and overcome—an activity that never tired—and a professional zeal which shrank from the performance of no duty however irksome and laborious. Nor will the statesman find the time unprofitably spent which he devotes to these pages. Be his pretensions what they may, we are sure he cannot read of the negotiations conducted by Wellington with consummate skill; of the important and complicated interests he was often called on to arrange or to protect; or observe how completely his military operations were guided by the most subtle and comprehensive views of political expediency, without gaining some valuable knowledge and some enlargement of thought.

But apart from such considerations, and regarding the work merely as a collection of historical documents illustrative of events of the highest interest and importance, it would be difficult to over-estimate its value. History in general can deal only in results, and whenever it attempts more, the truth of its conclusions is even proverbially admitted to be precarious. To military history, in particular, the observation is applicable in its broadest extent. The latter will be found in many instances to be little more than a system of ingenious conjecture. The reason is obvious. Even where we are in possession of a minute and authentic record of the proceedings of two hostile armies (a circumstance which rarely happens), our conclusions as to the motives which produced them, must frequently be dubious and imperfect. The decisions of a commander are necessarily influenced by many transient circumstances, which born of the moment, pass with it, and leave no trace of their existence. Rumours often false—anticipations not realized and never recorded—and a multitude of petty but important facts which never reach the historian, constitute, in many cases, the only key by which the circumstances of a campaign can be satisfactorily explained. Without a knowledge of these, the records of war afford but scanty instruction, and an imperfect lesson. The premises reasoned from are necessarily imperfect, and of course little reliance can be placed even on the most logical deductions from partial truth.

It is not, however, in the public despatches of a general that we can look for the minute and circumstantial details, so essential to accurate judgment. They can be discovered only by examination of his private records,—where such exist,—and his secret and confidential communications with the higher officers of his army. Possessing these valuable materials, however, we are placed as it were on an eminence which commands the whole events of the war, and are enabled to decide with accuracy on the merits of the general.

There are probably, however, very few generals who would feel solicitous that the world should be furnished with a knowledge so capable of being used as an instrument of offence. The power of scrutiny which it must necessarily carry with it is felt to be too severe. Even where their operations have been successful in result, many generals are conscious of errors and miscalculations, towards which they are by no means desirous that public attention should be directed. To military men, at least, the assertion will not seem incredible, that victories have been gained by a fortunate mistake, and blunders on one side have been occasionally successful, through greater miscalculations on the other. In such circumstances, of course, the victor has the prudence to wear his honours in silence. He writes no history of his achievements—he publishes no documents connected with them—he communicates no gratuitous particulars for the gratification of inconvenient curiosity. The laurels acquired by one error, he takes care not to endanger by another. His papers, therefore, are burned, or consigned to the most obscure corner of his bureau, and the world is left to form its own estimate of his services, and discriminate as best it may between merit and good luck under such circumstances, the decision as might be expected is all in his favour. England rings with his praises He receives thanks of Parliament—is invested with stars and ribbons—and when he is gathered to his fathers, St. Paul's is graced with a monument to his memory, in which Chantrey represents him resting on a cannon, with the true lineaments and bearing of a majestic warrior.

It is probable that the sketch we have just drawn savours somewhat of caricature. At all events, we wish merely to state that whatever peril in ordinary cases may attend such disclosures, by the publication of the present work we are put in possession of every document which can illustrate the public life of Wellington. It cannot fail to be regarded as a remarkable circumstance, that the man whose aristocratic contempt for popular opinion has been made the subject of invective by every Radical newspaper in the kingdom, should thus voluntarily place himself at the bar of the public and demand judgment. He says, "in the first enthusiasm of triumph, you bestowed honours on the man by whom it had been achieved; I now, after a lapse of years afford you the means of judging whether these honours have been merited." There can be no reason therefore why the final award on the services of Wellington should not be delivered. He acknowledges the authority of the tribunal. He challenges the fullest investigation of his claims. There exists no doubt as to the authenticity or validity of the evidence adduced. If the reputation he enjoys be founded on a false and hollow basis, he has himself furnished ample means by which the imposture may be detected. He voluntarily subjects every action of his public life to the most rigid and unsparing examination. He asks no favour and will accept of none; he demands only that which is the birthright of every Englishman—justice—and where is the man who would deny to Wellington that which is accorded to the meanest criminal?

It is inconceivable that such an appeal should have been made by a man already in the evening of life; covered with honours; satiated—if ever man was—with applause; with no remaining ambition to be gratified, unless from the proud consciousness, that there was nothing in his past life that demanded either colouring or concealment. No man has been more the object of malignant abuse. Mobs have assailed his life, and mob orators his principles and character. And what is his answer? The proudest ever made by a great man to his calumniators.

He lays open the record of his services, he discloses every particular connected with them, and lets in the broad light of day, that every transaction in which he has borne a part, may be seen by all, in its true colours and proportions. This is Wellington's reply. How nobly does it befit the man!

The work, indeed, might, without impropriety, have been entitled, "Memoirs of the public life of the Duke of Willington," for from its contents alone, might be compiled a biography far more authentic and minute, than we can ever hope to poseess of any other warrior or statesman. There exists no man whose life is so completely historical, so thoroughly and inseparably interwoven with the great events of his time, as that of Wellington. The part allotted to him has not only been uniformly great, but played on a great stage. In tracing his career, therefore, the reader has not to wade through a mass of uninteresting details, such as are usually necessary to illustrate the progress of subordinate merit to distinction and reward. To his noble birth, and the political influence of his connexions, Wellington was perhaps indebted, in the first instance, for the opportunities of distinction he enjoyed; but for the manner in which he turned these opportunities to account, he was indebted to no one but himself. Under no circumstances is it conceivable, that talents like Wellington's could have failed in raising their possessor to the highest distinction. But even in the commencement of his career he owed nothing more to patronage, than does the sculptor who is employed on some high work of art. The marble may be found by others, but it is to the skill and genius of the artist that we are indebted for the statue.

Had Wellington been deficient in those great qualities which raised him to pre-eminence, no private or family influence, however powerful, could have retained him in those high and responsible situations which he successively held. The interests at stake were too vast to be trifled with and the certain consequences of failure to disastrous to admit of the most important power being confinded to hands incapable of wielding them with effect. Lord Wellington arrived in India at the moment of a great crisis. The fate of our whole possessions in the East depended on the issue of the Mysore war. Among the native powers, Lord Wellesley could discover only virulent enemies, and lukewarm allies ready to become enemies on the first sympton of weakness or disaster. Such were the political circumstances under which the public life of Lord Wellington may be said to have commenced. To the developement of talents like his they were highly favourable, but not so to the advancement of imbecile mediocrity, It is in tranquil times, and in sheltered places, that the latter most flourishes, and spreads its tiny blossoms to the sun. On the mountain top it is uprooted by the first storm.—*Blackwoods Magazine, for Jan.*

* We have been informed within these few days, that Sir Frederick Adam has discovered Three Volumes of His Grace's Letters in his own handwriting in the Mysore Resideucy. These letters embrace the period immediately subsequent to the Duke's taking command of Seringapatam in 1799, up to his illness at Bombay in 1801. They are all addressed to Colonel Barry Close, and there appears to be only one of them which has found its way into print. Some of these are of the highest interest, and they all afford proof, it is said, of the versatility and extent of the Duke's capacity,

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EAST INDIA AND CHINA TRADE.—A number of merchants and others connected with the trade to the East, and who had formed an association for the protection of that trade, met on Tuesday at the Jerusalem Coffee House, to receive the report of their committee; G. G. de H. Larpant, Esq., in the chair. The attempts to obtain an alteration in the duty on bohea tea, and the successful efforts for the equalization of the duty on sugar, the endeavour to place each of the Indian presidencies on an equality in this respect, the altered duty on paper, and the stamp law, were all discussed in the report. To establish a consul at Canton with considerable powers, and to withdraw from that quarter all the resident servants of the India Company, to procure leave for the families, of merchants to domicile at Canton, permission to establish depôts, to trade with the Chinese generally, as well as with the Hong merchants, direct communication with the authorities, the privilege of trading with Amcy and Ningpo, and the possession of an island on the eastern coast of China, free from the operation of its laws, were stated as the heads of a paper submitted to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The duties levied at Batavia and Singapore, and the efforts made to relieve trade in these quarters were alluded to. On the subject of steam-vessels, the committee reported their opinions that the overland communication, by way of the Red Sea. was greatly to be desired. The report concluded with thanks to the associations of Glasgow and Liverpool for their co-operation, to several members of Parliament for their support, and to the President of the Board of Trade, the Chancellor of the Exchequer,, and the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, for the attention paid to the committee and its requests. The receipts of the association since its formation were stated at 1,656*l*., the expenditure at 554*l*. The report was received and ordered to be circulated. Thanks were voted to the members of the committee and to the chairman. Some resolution, modifying the minor arrangements of the institute, were agreed to, and the members who had vacated their seats by lot were re-elected to the committee Adjourned.—*Atlas January*, 8.

SUCCESSION TO THE CROWN OF HANOVER.—The King of England has lately signed an important paper on the subject of the family law of Brunswick Luneburg,, as it affects the succession to the throne of Hanover, of which the following paragraph is the most interesting to English readers, "To remove every doubt respecting the order of succession to the throne among the members of the collective houses of Brunswick Luneburg now living, and in conformity with the regulations contained in this and in the preceding chapter, we further expressly decree, that in case of the death of us, the reigning King, without male heirs qualified to succeed to the throne, the succession shall be first in our brother Prince Earnest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland and his male line; if that should become extinct, in our brother the Royal Prince Augustus Frederick Duke of Sussex, for his person, and eventually his male descendants, from a duly assorted marriage, conformable to the family law, which he many in future contract; and if this male branch should become extinct, in our brother the Royal Prince Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, and his male descendants; and lastly, if this too should become extinct, the crown shall go to his Serene Highness the reigning Duke William of Brunswick."—*Ibid.*

Men pass easily, readily, and rapidly, from love to hate; from confidence to distrust; from hope to fear; from pity to indifference. The transitions, however. are not so rapid from hate to love; from mistrust to confidence; from fear to hope; or from indifference to pity. The facility of transition is all, or chiefly, on one side.—*Ibid.*

On thing is clear—in the establishment of a regular steam communlcation between Great Britain and India there is no longer any serious difficulty, and there ought to be no further delay. If upon this plan can be grafted one for the direct defence of our Eastern Dominions, we ought eagerly to embrace it as one of the greatest boons which the hand of science ever presented to our country.

When any subject begins to be talked about, there are always a number of floating rumours too absurd to receive credit from any person who will subject himself to the trouble of a moment's thought. A report has lately been circulated that the Euphrates plan was not yet abandoned; that it would still be the chosen line, and that Beirout was to be the Syrian port in connexion with it. This is of course only idle talk. The harbour of Beirout is exposed, and the anchorage is bad. Here is a promising beginning. Next comes a land journey of several days, very objectionable for passengers, from the fatigue attending it, and rendered still more so by the chances of robbery, captivity, and death. These melo dramatic accompaniments will certainly not recommend it to those who are fresh from Cheltenham and the Regent's; Lastly come the rocks, shallows, falls, floods, and tortuous windings of the Euphrates, with Arab shots still whizzing about the boats. These obstacles are hitherto unsurmounted, and to all appearance are insurmountable, for which reason, as no other is apparent, that line must have been chosen had such choice really been made. If there were actually such an intention for the purpose of benefiting Syria or any other part of the world, the object should be avowed; but this is not the line for the benefit of India, nor, would the people of that country be satisfied with it. They call for the communication by the Red Sea which affords a practicable line. Its ridiculous rival does not; and an attempt to revive pretensions which have been decidedly refuted would only be regarded as a *ruse* of those in power to stave off the settlement of the question a little longer. As no such motive can be presumed, no such design as that of clinging to a defeated scheme can be apprehended.—*United Service Journal for January.*

POWER OF SIGHT IN BIRDS.—The power of sight, in all birds, is well known to be very great, and far exceeds what is possessed by man, and, perhaps, by any class of animals. The high developement of this faculty will appear absolutely necessary to birds, when we consider, for a moment, the various purposes it is intended to accomplish, as the speedy and ready discernment of their food; the determination of their route when upon long journeys, or in migrating, and to aid the celerity of their movements. It is well known, even to a proverb, that eagles and falcons possess this faculty, to an astonishing degree; but, the necessity of this gift does not appear to have been touched upon. If the powers of vision, in these rapacious birds, had merely been equal to those of other tribes, it is very questionable whether they could long have existed; they would have been compelled to have hunted out their prey, so near as to scare it away; for, it is well known, that all the small birds, immediately upon discovering a hawk, set, up a note of alarm, heard and understood by their companions, both as a signal of danger and for immediate concealment. It is essential, therefore, to the very existence of rapacious birds, that should have the power of reconnoitring at a distance, beyond the ken of their quarry, and even of fixing and darting, with incredible rapidity, upon it, before their presence has been discerned, the alarm note given, and a retreat effected. A great deal has been written, and now rendered familiar to every one, by our cheap compilations, on the powers of sight in the falconine tribe; but those of the swallows seem to have been quite overlooked. It is, nevertheless, difficult to say, which is the most astounding—the far-sightedness of the former, or the instantaneous and complicated discernment of the latter. The swallow is, proverbially, the swiftest flyer in the feathered creation; and yet, in the full career of its course, it is entirely intent upon quite another object than that of flight. While darting through the air, at the rate of three miles a minute, it is looking on the right hand and on the left, sideways, upwards and downwards, for its food. The insects it prays upon are often exceedingly minute—some times flying above or below the level of the swallow's flight; and yet they are seen, captured and swallowed, without any diminution of the prodigious rate at which the bird is flying; nay, more, any one who attentively watches the swallow skimming over a meadow in summer, will perceive that it will capture two, or even three in such quick succession, as to convince us the bird must have had them in his eye, to use a colloquial expression, all at once, and that the whole are caught and swallowed in as many moments.—*Swainson's Natural History of birds.*

MINISTERS' STIPEND—DR. CHALMERS AND THE COURT OF TEINDS.—Dr. Chalmers has declared that the Ministers of Edinburgh will have considerable difficulty in maintaining their families properly upon £600 a-year, and that if their Stipends are reduced to £500, the struggles will be very severe! It will be seen from our paper of to-day, that the Judges of the Teind Court entertain a very different opinion. The Minister of Edrom, who had a Stipend of sixteen chalders of grain, which we understand on an average of years is worth about £200, applied for an augmentation for one-fourth, which would make his Stipend equal to about £330. Although there was an ample fund of inexhausted teinds in the parish, "the Court *unanimously* and without hesitation refused the augmentation *in toto*," and thus gave their opinion that £260, with a house and glebe we presume, was an ample Stipend. Adding the value of these, the Stipend might be equal to £320 in Edinburgh, and hence by this decision, the Court declared this to be a reasonable Stipend. So much for the difference of opinion between Judges of the Supreme Court and Professors of Divinity.—*Scotsman, December* 28.

SEAL HUNTING IN CAITHNESS.—This truly manly and exciting sport has, it appears, been lately pursued with considerable succees at Latheren-Wheel, in the parish of Latheron, in this country. On Tuesday, the 1st inst., a party, consisting of the Hon. Mr. Fitzroy, son of the Earl of Southampton, Major Frazer, Captain Sinclair, of Lybster, the Hon. Robert Dunbar, and Mr. B. Wemyss, resolved on trying this adventurous amusement, and having procured a boat, sallied out at midnight for the purpose of waging war with the monsters of the deep in the enemy's own citadels—the caverns that abound on the coast of Latheron-Wheel estate. Some of these caverns are very narrow and difficult of access, many of them running not less than 300 feet under ground, and to make this sport interesting, no inconsiderable share of both courage and dexterity is required on the part of those engaged in it. In the course of this expedition the party visited no less then seven caves, in one of which were found no fewer than ten seals; here the engagement was truly fierce and sanguinary, and the scene wild and terrific in the extreme. The desperate though unavailing struggles of the monsters; their savage howling; the noise of the assailants' bludgeons, as they dealt out death; the cries of of each combatant, as success or defeat crowned his labour joined to the hideoas glare of the torch light that was required to explore the caverns, formed altogether of the most picturesque description, and greatly compensated the amateurs forthe dangers and ris to encounter. On one occasion the Hon. Mr. F a narrow escape: he attacked an enormous seal, was on the point of felling to the ground when th which one of the seamen held, was suddenly ex and the animal, in making a desperate plunge its native elemant, very nearly threw him into t In this predicament his friend Major Frazer came sistance, but notwithstanding their joint efforts, the finally made its retreat good. Much danger exis the rapidity with which the water runs out of the and if the weather be not particularly favourable, quires every precaution on the seamen's part to p the boats being crushed or upset. Major Frazer, not of this circumstance, had at one time leaped out boat before it was properly secured, and was exp the danger of its running over him, had not one seamen, at considerable risk to himself, rescued him his perilous situation. This was the first time that Mr. Fitzroy or Major Frazer had enjoyed this anim sport, and both expressed themselves highly deli with the expedition. The parties did not return to Mr. Dunbar's, at Latheron-wheel House, until eight o'clock next morning. The seamen considered that the seals would at the least produce thirty pints of oil each.—John o' Groat's Journal.

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